

**Amendments to the Claims**

1. (Curently Amended) A method of producing a dimensionally stable fabric,  
said method comprising the steps of:

preparing wool fibers by stretch-breaking an effective percentage thereof to a length no  
greater than approximately five centimeters,

providing a yarn having a blend of said wool fibers and fire-resistant synthetic fibers, the wool  
fibers comprising approximately 30% to 70% of the blend and having diameters of  
approximately 13 to 25 microns,

weaving the yarn to form a fabric, and

stabilizing the fabric dimensions to create a woven structure resistant to shrinkage for use  
in aircraft and other transport interior applications.

2. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of  
providing yarn includes providing synthetic fibers that comprise polyester fibers.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of  
stabilizing comprises heat setting the fabric.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of stabilizing includes the steps of securing the fabric within a stenter and heating the fabric to a temperature within the range of 170 to 220° C. for approximately 30 seconds.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of stabilizing comprises applying a coating to the fabric.

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of stabilizing comprises applying a synthetic polymer coating to the fabric.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein said polymer comprises neoprene.

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein said polymer comprises polyurethane.

11. (Currently amended) A method of producing a dimensionally stable fabric,  
said method comprising the steps of:

providing wool fibers, an effective percentage thereof within a selected length range,

providing fire-resistant synthetic fibers,

spinning said fibers to produce a wool-synthetic blend yarn, the wool fibers comprising

approximately 30% to 70% of the blend,

weaving the yarn to form a fabric, and

heat setting the fabric to produce a fabric that passes aircraft manufacturer specifications in a  
stenter.

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the step of  
spinning includes vortex spinning.

15. (Previously presented) A method of producing a dimensionally stable fabric, said method comprising the steps of:

preparing wool fibers by stretch-breaking an effective percentage thereof to a length no greater than approximately five centimeters,  
providing fire-resistant synthetic fibers,  
spinning the fibers to produce a yarn having a wool fiber to synthetic fiber ratio in the range of approximately 70:30 to 30:70,  
weaving the yarn to form a fabric, and  
dimensionally stabilizing the fabric.

16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the spinning step includes delivering the fibers to a ring spinning apparatus for spinning the fibers into a yarn.

17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the spinning step includes delivering the fibers to an air-jet spinning apparatus for spinning the fibers into a yarn.

18. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the spinning step includes delivering the fibers to a vortex spinning apparatus for spinning the fibers into a yarn.

19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the step of dimensionally stabilizing includes applying a coating to the fabric thereby producing a dimensionally stabilized fabric resistant to shrinkage.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the step of dimensionally stabilizing includes applying sufficient heat to the fabric to set the fabric thereby producing a dimensionally stabilized fabric resistant to shrinkage.

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the step of applying sufficient heat includes the steps of securing and heating the fabric within a stenter.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further including the step of applying zirconium fire retardant to the fabric.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, further including the step of applying a coating to bind the zirconium fire retardant to the fabric.

24. (Previously presented) A method of producing a dimensionally stable fabric, said method comprising the steps of:

preparing wool fibers by stretch-breaking an effective percentage thereof to a length no

greater than approximately five centimeters,

providing fire-resistant synthetic fibers, an effective percentage thereof having a length no

greater than approximately five centimeters,

vortex spinning the fibers to produce a yarn having a wool fiber to synthetic fiber ratio in

the range of approximately 70:30 to 30:70, and

weaving the yarn to form a fabric.

25. (Currently amended) The method of claim 24, wherein the fabric is ~~produced~~ heat set to pass Airbus specification TL 25/5092/83.

26. (Currently amended) The method of claim 24, wherein the fabric is ~~produced~~ heat set to pass Boeing specification BMS 8-236.

27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 24, further including the step of passing the fabric through a stenter, wherein sufficient heat is applied to set the fabric and produce a dimensionally stabilized fabric resistant to shrinkage.

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 24, further including the step of dimensionally stabilizing the fabric through application of a polymer coating.

29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 24, further including the step of applying zirconium fire retardant to the fabric.

30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, further including the step of applying a coating to bind the zirconium fire retardant to the fabric.

31. (Previously presented) A method of producing fabric for aircraft and other transport interiors, said method comprising the steps of:

preparing wool fibers by stretch-breaking an effective percentage thereof to a length no greater than approximately five centimeters,  
vortex spinning the fibers to product a yarn, and  
weaving the yarn to form a fabric.

32. (Currently amended) The method of claim 31, wherein the fabric is ~~produced~~ heat set to pass Airbus specification TL 25/5092/83.

33. (Currently amended) The method of claim 31, wherein the fabric is ~~produced~~ heat set to pass Boeing specification BMS 8-236.

34. (Cancelled)

35. (Previously presented) The method of claim 31, further including the step of applying zirconium fire retardant to the fabric.

36. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, further including the step of applying a coating to bind the zirconium fire retardant to the fabric.

37. (Previously presented) The method of claim 31, further comprising the step of stabilizing the fabric dimensions to create a woven structure resistant to shrinkage for use in aircraft and other transport interior applications.

38. (Previously presented) The method of claim 37, wherein the step of stabilizing comprises applying a synthetic polymer coating to the fabric.

39. (New) A method of producing a dimensionally stable fabric, said method comprising the steps of:

preparing wool fibers by stretch-breaking an effective percentage thereof to a length no greater than approximately five centimeters,

providing a yarn having a blend of fire-resistant synthetic fibers and said wool fibers, the wool fibers comprising approximately 30% to 70% of the blend and having diameters of approximately 13 to 25 microns,

weaving the yarn to form a fabric, and

stabilizing the fabric dimensions to create a woven structure resistant to shrinkage for use in aircraft and other transport interior applications.